

To counter this clear Iranian threat, I am pleased the House is today considering the conference report for H.R. 2194. This legislation will dramatically limit Iran's ability to import and produce refined petroleum products by requiring the president to impose sanctions on companies helping Iran in these areas. The bill also adds three new sanctions to limit Iranian access to the U.S. banking system and foreign exchanges, and toughens the sanctions regime by requiring the president to investigate any reports of certain sanctionable activity for which there is credible evidence and make a determination to Congress whether such activity has indeed occurred.

While the Obama administration has failed to alter Iranian action through appeasement, H.R. 2194 will take serious actions. Although a large oil producer, Iran is dependent on imported refined petroleum products. With these new sanctions in place, the Iranian economy will be dramatically hindered and hopefully Iran will be forced to change course especially in regards to nuclear weapons program.

While I join with my colleagues in strong support of this legislation, I am disappointed with two aspects of this conference report. First of all, the timing. This legislation was introduced 14 months ago and passed on the floor of the House six months ago. All of these delays were at the behest of the Obama administration due to their continued opposition to the bill. The administration finally allowed the legislation to move forward only after securing an important concession providing the President extensive waivers, which is my second concern.

Originally containing limited waiver authority, Democrats added much more extensive presidential waivers. This is a farce and undermines the legislation. The administration has shown time and time again its interest in appeasement and opposition to a strong sanctions regime. I fear this important legislation will just be waived like so many other sanction laws aimed at Iran.

While I support this conference report, I call on the administration to not utilize any waiver authority and allow every sanction in this bill to take effect. This legislation is the clear will of Congress and the American people, and should be carried out to its fullest extent by the administration.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2194 is not perfect, but it is a good step forward in protecting U.S.-vital interests. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support final passage.

HONORING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 175th anniversary of the City of Huntsville, Texas, and I extend my congratulations to its citizens on this memorable occasion.

Huntsville has a rich and memorable history that is as old as the state of Texas itself. This great city started out in 1835 as an Indian trading post established by Pleasant and Ephraim Gray who moved to the area from Huntsville, Alabama. Because their trading

post was situated near the Trinity River, as trade along the river's banks grew, so did the number of settlers in Huntsville. New residents found the prairie lands in and around Huntsville to be fertile grounds for farming and ranching, and they found lush timber lands for harvesting.

The 1840s and 1850s were prosperous times for Huntsville, as settlers from eastern states continued to arrive and establish homesteads and businesses in the city. In 1845, the city was incorporated by the Congress of the Republic of Texas. In 1849, Austin College was founded in Huntsville. In 1850, the Huntsville Item newspaper was established and continues to be the second oldest continually published newspaper in the state of Texas.

Huntsville is known as the home of the great General Sam Houston, who served as President of the Republic of Texas, Governor of Texas, U.S. Representative, and U.S. Senator. It is also the home of Sam Houston State University, founded in 1879, and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

Today, Huntsville enjoys a vibrant economy and still maintains the natural beauty that attracted many of its earliest settlers. Tourists come to Huntsville to visit the Huntsville State Park, the Sam Houston National Forest, the Sam Houston Memorial Museum and statue, HEARTS Veterans Museum, the Texas Prison Museum, and the nearby attractions of the Trinity River and Lake Livingston.

In keeping with the traditions of its founding, Huntsville remains a friendly city that welcomes new families and individuals to enjoy life in the Piney Woods region of Texas. It is a place that values hard work and entrepreneurship and a place where residents respect and honor the freedom provided by our Armed Forces. Its citizens are some of the most patriotic and philanthropic you will find anywhere.

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to represent the citizens of the city of Huntsville, Texas, in the House of Representatives. In the words of John W. Thomason, Jr., one of Huntsville's most notable residents who wrote many years ago, Huntsville continues to remain a "place of prominence: notable for culture, for manners, and for morals." Please join me in congratulating the citizens of Huntsville on this momentous occasion.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND MILITARY SERVICE OF COLONEL WILLIAM B. IMANDT

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. ISRAEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and service of Colonel William B. Imandt, who was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery on Friday, July 2nd, 2010.

Colonel Imandt was a veteran of World War II, and courageously endured time as a soldier Missing in Action and a Prisoner of War. For his service in defense of our nation, he was awarded both the Bronze Star and a Purple Heart. His legacy will live on through his family and his commitment will not be forgotten.

I am proud to recognize Colonel Imandt for his brave service and dedication to our nation and the cause of freedom.

SAVANNAH GARCIA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Savannah Garcia who has received the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Savannah Garcia is an 8th grader at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Savannah Garcia is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations once again to Savannah Garcia for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character to all her future accomplishments.

HONORING RON GETTELFINGER

HON. JOHN A. BOCCIERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. BOCCIERI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who served as a statesman for organized labor and the United Auto Workers, leading his brothers and sisters through some of the most difficult economic times facing our nation.

While a chassis line repairman, Ron Gettelfinger became a member of the UAW in 1964. Since then, elected by his peers each time, he became Director, then Vice President and finally President of the UAW.

Now, after serving two consecutive terms as President of the UAW, Ron Gettelfinger will retire from his tenure.

Mr. Gettelfinger believed in fighting "for something better" and he achieved this during his 8 year term as President of the UAW in a multitude of ways.

He championed the fight for fair trade agreements that contained strong labor protections and he stood up in support of clean energy issues.

He fought to keep manufacturing jobs here in the United States by supporting domestic investments in advanced technology vehicles.

And as a steadfast advocate for the American worker, he strongly supported accessible and affordable healthcare for everyone.

I thank Ron Gettelfinger for his service to our great country and the UAW as a voice for the ordinary, hard working American.

RECOGNIZING GROCERY STORE DONATIONS TO FOOD BANKS

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize grocery stores in the 10th District of

Virginia for their assistance in working with local food banks and food pantries.

I salute the excellent work of community grocery store managers, employees, and volunteers for their dedicated work with local area food banks and food pantries. These grocery stores are the backbone of the food donation network. Without their support, food banks and food pantries would not be able to serve the community.

This community partnership is vital to continuing to feed families throughout the 10th District of Virginia who are struggling to put food on the table. Grocery stores around the country can make a positive difference in their communities by donating unused food to their local food banks and food pantries. I also want to make it clear that food donations from grocery stores to food banks are protected from liability under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act. I urge grocery stores nationwide to follow the example of these stores in northern Virginia by donating food that would otherwise go to waste.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, LAWYER AND CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, our country lost a true education civil rights pioneer last week. William L. Taylor was a friend, an ally, a trusted advocate and true hero to our nation's children. His work helped all children succeed and profoundly impacted the way we educate children in this country. Both the Washington Post and the New York Times ran obituaries on his passing. I have submitted these for the RECORD as well as the eulogy by Ralph Neas given at his Memorial Services. Bill will be deeply missed. My thoughts and prayers are with the Taylor family during this difficult time.

[From the Washington Post, June 30, 2010]

WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, 78; WASHINGTON LAWYER, CHAMPION OF CIVIL RIGHTS

(By Emma Brown)

William L. Taylor, 78, a Washington lawyer and civil rights activist for more than half a century who fought discrimination on many fronts and was particularly dedicated to desegregating the nation's schools, died June 28 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda of complications from a fall.

In a career spanning six decades, Mr. Taylor worked largely behind the scenes in courtrooms and on Capitol Hill, advising members of Congress, drafting legislation and taking advantage of changing attitudes about race and equality to strengthen the nation's civil rights laws and their enforcement.

One of his early mentors was Thurgood Marshall, who later became the first African American Supreme Court justice. Mr. Taylor went to work for Marshall at the NAACP Legal and Education Defense Fund in 1954, months after the Supreme Court's landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision outlawed public school segregation.

In 1958, Mr. Taylor helped write the NAACP's legal brief for the Supreme Court case that compelled schools in Little Rock—

and required schools across the nation—to comply with *Brown v. Board* and integrate public schools.

During the 1960s, Mr. Taylor was the general counsel and staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. He played a key role in organizing on-the-ground hearings and investigations into discrimination against African Americans in the Deep South. The resulting recommendations by the commission became the foundation for the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

In the late 1960s, he left the government to become a government watchdog. He launched two organizations to monitor the government's efforts to enforce civil rights laws, the Center for National Policy Review at Catholic University, where he taught law, and later the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights.

During the administrations of Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, Mr. Taylor lobbied for and helped draft stronger laws to address discrimination in housing, employment and voting. He also was in the group that led the fight against Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court. They examined every article, every speech, every decision, every statement that Robert Bork ever made and put together the book on Bork—and that was literally and figuratively the foundation for Bork's rejection by the Senate, said Ralph Neas, the former executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, who chaired the Block Bork coalition.

Mr. Taylor was perhaps best known for his efforts to force states and cities to make good on the promise of equal schools for all. Through the courts, he pressed for the desegregation of a number of urban school districts. In St. Louis, after a parent challenged the segregated school system, Mr. Taylor led negotiations in the 1980s that established the nation's largest voluntary metropolitan school desegregation plan.

In recent years, Mr. Taylor helped draft *No Child Left Behind*, the 2002 federal law intended to boost the quality of the nation's schools by measuring student progress on standardized tests, and he defended it against legal challenges. In his eyes, ensuring excellent schools for all students was a matter of civil rights. "He was a huge champion for closing the achievement gap, for accountability—just a hawk, and I use that as a huge compliment because he was ever-vigilant about that cause," said Margaret Spellings, who was secretary of education under President George W. Bush.

William Lewis Taylor was born Oct. 4, 1931, in Brooklyn, N.Y., the son of Jewish emigrants from Lithuania. Growing up, Mr. Taylor was the target of anti-Semitic slurs. He graduated from high school in 1947, the same year that Jackie Robinson went to bat for the Brooklyn Dodgers, drawing countless racial insults as he broke the major league color barrier. "The very first awareness I had about prejudice against blacks came from watching what Robinson went through," Mr. Taylor said in a 1999 interview.

In 1952, he graduated from Brooklyn College, where he met his future wife, Harriett Rosen. He graduated from Yale University's law school in 1954.

Mr. Taylor had served since 1982 as vice chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights in Washington and taught education law at Georgetown University.

His wife of 43 years, who became a D.C. Superior Court judge, died in 1997.

Survivors include their three children, Lauren R. Taylor of Takoma Park, Debbie L. Taylor of San Francisco and David S. Van Taylor of Brooklyn; a brother, Burton Taylor of Rockville; and three grandchildren.

At Brooklyn College, Mr. Taylor was editor of the campus newspaper for two issues before it was shut down by the college's president, Harry Gideonse, who thought the paper was too sympathetic to Communist interests. When the New York Times printed a story about the closing, Mr. Taylor recalled in his 2004 memoir, "The Passion of My Times," he was called into Gideonse's office. "I hate to ruin anyone's career," he remembered the president saying, "but in your case, I'm prepared to make an exception."

Years later, Mr. Taylor obtained his FBI file, which showed that college officials had urged the federal government not to hire Mr. Taylor when he was being considered for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. They criticized him for his involvement with the student government, which one official said had "espoused liberal causes such as the rights of the Negro in the South."

In 2001, Brooklyn College gave Mr. Taylor an honorary degree, honoring his efforts to secure civil rights for all Americans. "It was a character-building experience," Mr. Taylor said at the time. "I learned that you could speak out for things you believed in and that nothing bad would happen to you. I have spent my life doing that."

[From the Washington Post, July 2, 2010]

THE LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATE
WILLIAM L. TAYLOR

Bill Taylor was not one of those bold-face Washington names—except to those in the civil rights movement. If you were in that movement, you probably knew William L. Taylor, who died Monday at the age of 78; and if you didn't know him, you certainly knew what he had accomplished.

For more than half a century, Mr. Taylor was at the center of every major civil rights battle. As a young lawyer at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, he wrote the Supreme Court brief in *Cooper v. Aaron*, the case in which the justices insisted that the Little Rock schools be desegregated notwithstanding massive local resistance. He worked not only to pass the landmark civil rights statutes of the 1960s—the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968—but to ensure their extension and rewriting in the face of hostile Supreme Court decisions in the following decades. He focused particularly on school desegregation—most notably negotiating a voluntary desegregation plan for St. Louis schools—and ensuring educational opportunity for students in impoverished areas, a passion that led him to join forces with the Bush administration in writing the *No Child Left Behind* law. In his various roles, as general counsel and staff director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, as executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, as a law professor and private practitioner, Mr. Taylor was, in the words of the late Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, "a long-distance runner on the road to justice."

The Brooklyn-born son of Lithuanian immigrants, Mr. Taylor wrote in his memoir, "The Passion of My Times," that he turned up for work at the Legal Defense and Education Fund fresh out of Yale Law School "with virtually no interaction with African Americans. Jackie Robinson provided my only civil rights education." But his passion for civil rights, like his passions for baseball and jazz, never waned. His funeral Wednesday featured repeated references to Mr. Taylor's strong, sometimes prickly, personality. "He was never afraid to share his side of the argument—whether or not you wanted to hear it," his 13-year-old granddaughter, Simone, wrote in a memoir read at the service. "He knew when to take a stand, and he